

## MR. CALHOUN'S GAG-LAW REPORT.

We briefly noticed last week the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Calhoun. That our readers may have a full view of the matter, it is here subjoined in its length and breadth. We look forward for an interesting discussion, when the bill shall be called up for a second reading. We want to hear the thunder of a Patrick Henry on such a theme. It is the greatest question that could be submitted to the Representatives of a republican people. Laurels await the man who has moral courage enough to stand up in the Senate and vindicate the rights of his constituents. Will WEBSTER dare to do it? "Tis Rome demands your help!"

"A BILL prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any State, Territory or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, Territory, or District, may be prohibited, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster in any State, Territory, or District, knowingly to receive and put into the mail any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, or pictorial representation, touching the subject of slavery, addressed to any person or post office in any State, Territory, or District, where, by the laws of said State, Territory or District, their circulation is prohibited. Nor shall it be lawful for any deputy postmaster, in said State, Territory, or District, knowingly to deliver to any person any such pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, or pictorial representation, to any person whatever, except to such person or persons as are duly authorized, by the proper authority of such State, Territory, or District, to receive the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to dismiss from office any deputy postmaster offending in the premises, and such deputy postmaster shall on conviction thereof in any court having competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than—dollars, and not more than—dollars, according to the aggravation of the offence, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of deputy postmasters, mail carriers, and other officers and agents of the Post Office Department, to co-operate, as far as may be, to prevent the circulation of any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, or pictorial representation, as aforesaid, in any State, Territory, or District, where, by the laws of said State, Territory, District, the same are prohibited, and that nothing in the acts of Congress to establish and regulate the Post Office Department, shall be construed to protect any deputy postmaster, mail carrier, or other officer or agent of said Department, convicted of knowingly circulating in any State, Territory, or District, as aforesaid, any such pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, or pictorial representation, forbidden by the laws of such State, Territory, or District.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to furnish to the deputy postmasters, and the agents and officers of the Department, copies of the laws of the several States, Territories, and Districts, prohibiting the publication or circulation of any pamphlets, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, or pictorial representation, within the limits of said States, Territories, or Districts, for their government in the premises; and make such regulations and give such instruction, in carrying this act into effect as may not be contrary to law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the deputy postmasters of the offices where the pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, or other papers, printed or written, or pictorial representations aforesaid may be deposited, shall, under the instructions of the Postmaster General, from time to time give notice of the same, so that they may be withdrawn by the person depositing them; and if not withdrawn in the space of one month thereafter, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

The following sneering notice of the Pennsylvania Masonic investigation is from Mr. Van Buren's mouth piece, the Albany Argus. It must be highly consoling to Mr. Van Buren's new allies in the Bay State! It is doubtless the true "platform."

THE HARRISBURG INQUIRY. The star chamber proceeding of the anti-masonic house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and at the last dates reached nearly its climax of folly and proscriptio.

On the morning of the 21st, the several "protesting" witnesses, twenty in number, were arrested at their lodgings by the sergeant-at-arms, and were conducted within the bar of the house. The speaker, addressing himself to Governor Wolf, commanded him to take the required oath and to testify in the matter of masonry. The ex-governor replied that he respectfully declined to take the oath, for reasons assigned to the committee; and all the other witnesses gave the same answer.

The grand inquisitor, Stevens, then moved that the witnesses at the bar be committed to the charge of the sergeant at arms, until delivered by due course of law. This produced a long and warm debate, and numerous proposed amendments; one by Mr. Sed, that the persons in custody be reprimanded by the speaker which was lost, ayes 50; and another to dismiss them directly which was lost by a very few votes. The house, after sitting morning and afternoon, adjourned without taking the question on the proposition of the grand inquisitor.

The Bank of the United States.—Letters from Harrisburg under date of February 18, say that the Bank Bill has passed to second reading, and as no amendment was offered on the third reading it would probably pass the next day—and receive Governor's signature on Monday morning.

Florida War.—A slip from the office of the Charleston Courier, gives accounts from St. Augustine to the 2d inst., which state that a company of mounted men arrived there on that day from Picolata, bringing despatches from that place and also from Gen. Clinch. According to the best opinions, the main body of Indians are concentrating their forces at Powell-town in the west, that Micanopy, a chief, has joined Powell, with 500 men, that they number at least 2,500 warriors, and that they are making great preparations for an early and decisive battle with Clinch. Their object is to engage him to advantage with an overpowering force, before he can receive reinforcements.

Accounts from Columbus to the 5th of February state that a conference has been held with the Creek tribe of Indians in Council at Fort Mitchell, and that they manifest every disposition to maintain friendly relations with the whites.

Washington News.—Nothing was done in the House on Friday, except receiving petitions, and taking up resolutions from the several States. The speech of the King of France had been received, and was thought to settle the question of peace. The President is exceedingly indignant at the idea of a recharter of the U. S. Bank, and is reported by the correspondent of the N. Y. Courier to say that there are six or eight corrupt traitors in that body who "ought to be roasted before a brush fire, and their ashes sent to—, as unfit to be strewn over American ground."

## ARRIVAL OF MR. THOMPSON IN ENGLAND.

By the ship St. Andrews, at New-York, 36 days from Liverpool, we have received the following letter from our highly esteemed and beloved fellow laborer, George Thompson.

LIVERPOOL, January 6, 1836.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON:

My very Dear Friend,—I landed on Monday the 4th at this port, after a 38 days passage from St. John, New-Brunswick. We had a full share of rough weather and contrary winds, but I enjoyed uninterrupted health, and find myself much recruited by the voyage. I desire to render fervent thanks to that kind and watchful Being who has preserved me amidst the perils of the deep, the dark and bloody schemes of the foes of freedom in your country, and has placed me in safety upon my native shore. I have experienced an affectionate welcome from the friends here, many of whom you know. The inquiries after you are very numerous. There is a deep solicitude felt in your welfare, and many are the prayers for your enemies, and for the speedy and complete success of your efforts. I am staying with our excellent friends at Dingle Bank, who are all well. The Musical Fund Hall, a spacious and beautiful building, has been generously offered to me gratis, for the delivery of as many addresses as I may choose to give, illustrative of the state of things on your side of the water. I will endeavor to send you an account of these, and all subsequent meetings. I am, as you will readily imagine, very much occupied, and can therefore do little more than to inform you of my safe arrival, and my anxiety to be immediately at work for our common cause.

The letter of Mr. Gerrit Smith to Dr. A. L. Cox, has filled me with inexpressible delight. He has buckled on the armor in a cause which calls for apostolical boldness and devotion. May he be divinely sustained and rendered eminently useful in the thorny and arduous path, which, for the present at least, he will be called to tread!

That part of the President's Message which relates to slavery, is pronounced a diatribe to a civilized country.

Governor McDuffie's Speech fills every eye by whom it is perused, with horror and astonishment. If such sentiments were not found in American type, upon American paper, issued from public and unquestionable sources, they would scarcely gain credit in this country, so widely are they at variance with every principle of truth and justice, and so full are they of blasphemous imputations, and absurd perversions of the letter and spirit of the Bible. The legislature of a civilized State—a christian people and an enlightened world, gravely told by the highest executive officer of one of the Republican States of North America, that "no human institution is more manifestly consistent with the will of God, than domestic slavery!" And again, "that domestic slavery, instead of being a political evil, is the corner stone of your republican edifice!! Surely hell must have given nine cheers for Governor McDuffie.

The villanies and impieties of the system are not yet, I am convinced, half understood by the people of Europe. They must be dragged into the light of the day—where for a while they must excite the loathing and execration of mankind, and then disappear to give place to the virtues and blessings of a better order of things.

I can only add that my heart is with you, and that I shall wait with impatience to hear from you. To every one of my dear friends I send through you, my best regards.

Ever most truly,  
Your affectionate friend,  
GEO. THOMPSON.

Liverpool January 8.—Mr. George Thompson, who delivered a course of lectures on slavery in this town, some time ago, and who has recently paid a visit to the United States on the same benevolent

mission, thereby running imminent risk of martyrdom in the cause, arrived at this port on Wednesday last from New Brunswick. We have heard that it is his intention to attend a public meeting here for the purpose of giving an account of his proceedings in the United States, and the reception he met with.—Times.

## MR. BIRNEY'S LETTER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22, 1836.  
Mr. William M. Chase, Corresponding Secretary, of the Providence Anti-Slavery Society:

Dear Sir—My valued friend and brother, Stanton, will inform you why I have to make this letter the substitute for my personal presence. The continued indisposition of Mrs. B. and the management of the Philanthropist keep me near home. But, sir, I have enough to do here. The war is raging—the pro-slavery spirit here feels as if it had been struck, and is girding itself up for the strife. An Anti-abolition meeting is to be held this evening, called by "gentlemen of property and standing." The band of the South has almost unbent the spirit of freedom here. The emancipation of the Slaves is becoming almost an incident only to our great object, the preservation of our own liberty. Our dearest rights are not only menaced, but almost held at the mercy of the slave-holding part of the country.

I cannot print my paper here—I lectured here one evening to a small audience in a private manner—no notice having been given of it in the papers. This is the exciting cause of the meeting this evening. It was but yesterday, that a wealthy slaveholder of Kentucky, called to let me know, that my Press in Ohio would be destroyed by a band of his fellow citizens who had determined on it—that almost the whole county would be summoned to the service, and that my life was in continual danger. A few days before, a citizen of Cincinnati, a high commissioned officer of the Militia, called to inform me that I would be disgracefully punished and abused, and my property destroyed if I persisted in my anti-slavery movements.

I pray you press on. It is not a time to be indolent. If we are, our children may wear the livery of the slave. If I fall in this cause, I trust I will bring hundreds to supply my place. Notwithstanding every obstacle, our cause is on the advance in this region. Our Society increases in number, and I think, in zeal for righteousness and liberty.

Farewell, may the Lord bless the Convention in its labors and crown His cause with complete success.

Yours truly,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

## THE CASE OF REBECCA PEAKE.

We find in the Orange County Democrat a report of the trial of Rebecca Peake for the murder of her son in law, Ephraim Peake, in August last. The report is not a very lucid one, but we have gleaned from it the following particulars:

The prisoner is somewhat advanced in life and the second wife of a Mr. Peake of Randolph. Mr. Peake had several children by a former wife as had also Mrs. Peake by a former husband. Difficulties having arisen in the family, Mrs. Peake was desirous of a separation, and proposed to her husband to set out to her a third of the property on which she might live with her children. To this he would not accede, but in consequence of some embarrassments, conveyed his farm to his son Ephraim, who came to live with him. This occurred about a year ago, and at that time, Mrs. Peake freely threatened vengeance against the whole family. In July she went to Royalton, under pretence of attending one of the Rev. Mr. Burchard's revival meetings. While there she purchased an ounce of arsenic, procured for Dr. Tower of Roxbury. She carried the arsenic home and kept it in her trunk more than a month. About the middle of August she put a quantity into the salt cup, and while preparing hash for dinner sprinkled the poison upon it and served up the dish for the family, consisting of the husband and two children, Fanny, and Ephraim the deceased. All three were immediately taken sick with the symptoms of poison, but would doubtless have soon recovered, if the wife and mother had not renewed her experiment in the afternoon by drugging them with poisoned custard. The result was that old Mr. Peake, his daughter and son were seized again with violent sickness; the last died and the former, though escaping with their lives, have entirely lost the use of their limbs through the influence of poison. During the sickness of Ephraim drinks were administered by Mrs. Peake or prepared by her for him, which were undoubtedly poisoned. It would seem that three times he was made to drink diluted arsenic, while lying helpless on his bed. Mrs. Peake, who caused all this trouble, was very careful to eat none of the hash or custard; she represented that she was unwell and had no appetite. But no sooner did the others show symptoms of sickness, than she too complained of being sick. Her symptoms kept pace with theirs, and the cunning woman expressed a great concern lest they had all been poisoned together. Her artifice was too clumsy to deceive, and in the end she confessed her guilt with all its circumstances. The only excuses she offered were that "she was crazy," "The Devil made her do it." The defence of this bad woman on trial was insanity. As every one must see, it could not avail her. She was found guilty, and is now under sentence of death.

It is said that strong efforts are making to procure a pardon for this woman. We know not the grounds of the application, but it is certain that the reported trial discloses no reason for interposition between her and the gallows.

One part of the proof which we should have mentioned before, is too singular to be overlooked. Several witnesses speak of this wicked old hag as being a respectable woman and a good neighbor! What a satire is here on respectability!

FELONY.—A gentleman who has for some weeks flourished in some of the best circles, in this city, and a boarder at the Tontine, under the cognomen of George Crosby, was yesterday arraigned before Mr. Justice Bennett, on a charge of pilfering from his fellow boarders various articles of wearing apparel, &c. to a considerable amount, showing an affectionate regard for fancy articles, a scientific knowledge of books, and an excellent taste for music. Among

the pilfered articles found in his possession were a lady's reticule or work bag, an inkstand, a box of soap, a box of needles, which had constituted part of the amusements of a ladies' parlour, a tipper, a valuable surcoat, &c. &c. for all which the proper owners were found without any difficulty. He was committed for trial. We learn that he is the same Mr. Crosby that stabbed and robbed himself, some years or two since, near Salem, Mass. He came to this place from Pittsburg, Pa. and was ostensibly pursuing his studies here for some profession. He is in a fair way to continue them under the direction of Professor Pillsbury, of the Weatherfield institution.—New Haven Herald.

To the Editors of all Papers, friendly to the cause of Temperance and Humanity: Gentlemen—In a letter, which I lately received from a distinguished American gentleman in Smyrna, dated October 23, 1835, is the following, viz:

"Since last July, according to the published accounts in the Journal of Smyrna, about one thousand hogsheads of Rum have been imported in American vessels, about twenty in number. It is a fact worthy of being known, that more than one or two of these vessels, laden with from fifty to a hundred hogsheads of rum, were Temperance vessels; not a drop of spirit being used on board, either by the officers or men; and that by the express injunction of the owners, who send abroad such cargoes of poison. Might we not say to every such owner, slightly varying the language of the Apostle Paul, on another occasion, 'Thou that sayest, a man should not drink rum, dost thou send forth whole cargoes of rum to be drunk?' It was painful to know that a member of the Government of the first city of New England, was the owner of the spirits on board one of the vessels mentioned above."

I cannot help hoping, that the respectable merchants in our country, would abstain from dealing in ardent spirits, and especially from sending cargoes of them abroad. Surely they would, if they were fully informed of the disastrous consequences of this traffic, to the bodies and souls of men. As men, as philanthropists, not to say Christians, I would entreat them, were it possible to reach them with the sound of my voice, to abstain from this traffic, which feeds death so prematurely with men's bodies, and scatters so many millions of bones around the mouth of an untimely grave. How heavy must be the curse resting upon him, who takes pains to put the bottle to his neighbor's mouth, on the opposite side of the globe; when he should rather have sent him the gospel of salvation; who has become rich through the ruin which he has sent to hundreds whom he is destined to meet at the judgment seat of Christ.

It is earnestly hoped, that all such men will consider and cease from thus, for the sake of gain, destroying the bodies and souls of men. All must acknowledge, that it is as really a sin to be instrumental in the destruction of men on the shores of the Mediterranean, or the Black Sea, or Caspian Sea, as it is to be instrumental in the destruction of men in Boston, or in Salem. How great the inconsistency of enjoining upon officers and seamen, abstinence from the use of inebriating liquors, that their lives, and the property entrusted to their care, may more surely be preserved, and they thus be instrumental of more securely conveying the means of intoxication and ruin to multitudes in other lands.

Another gentleman, after mentioning a murder, occasioned by the use of it, and the execution of the murderer, writes from another foreign port. "Oh could the merchants, who live quietly at home on their gains of this traffic, see the register of its work of slaughter, pollution and wretchedness among seamen, and among the uncivilized and partially civilized tribes of men, and duly feel their responsibility, they would sooner sink their cargoes of spirits beneath the depths of the ocean, than send them to foreign ports for gain. Surely they could not for a trifling compensation supply madmen in their streets with fire-brands, arrows, and death, if they supposed that their fellow citizens would hold them responsible for the mischiefs which should result from it. If they felt themselves accountable for the mischiefs that may more reasonably be supposed will follow from this traffic, they would rather beg their bread, than lend their capital and influence to perpetuate these nameless and numberless evils among the numerous tribes who have confessedly never gained the smallest benefit from the commerce of ardent spirits, as a counterpoise to its immensely disastrous influence." The writer just referred to, also mentioned that ten or twelve murders had been committed, within a few months, in consequence of excitement at the coffee and wine shops, and says—"probably some of these murders were committed without the aid of wine, or any other intoxicating drink, but in most cases there can be no doubt, that wine had inflamed the perpetrators." He also says, "I was called, while at Malta, to attend a man at the gallows, at his own most urgent request, for shooting a man dead, while in a fit of intoxication, occasioned by drinking wine." If men, with a knowledge of the nature and effects of intoxicating liquor, in dissipating the property, demoralizing the character, destroying the lives and ruining the souls of men, continue to furnish it to be used as a drink, and thus be instrumental in bringing these evils upon their fellow-men, even should they dwell on the other side of the globe, it is kindly and earnestly commended to their consideration, whether reason, conscience, and the scriptures, do not declare that, at the divine tribunal, they will be held answerable for its effects; and whether a know and active instrumentality in the making of drunkards, will not involve the soul in a portion of their guilt and their plagues.

Truly yours,  
J. EDWARDS,

Cor. Sec. of the Am. Temp. Society.

New-Jersey State Temperance Society.—A correspondent of the Newark Sentinel, in a letter dated Trenton, Jan. 23d, says: "The annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, which commenced on Wednesday morning, was adjourned at noon on Thursday. It was a highly interesting session, productive of good fruits. There were upwards of a hundred delegates (116) present from the several counties of the State. The report of the State Agent, Mr.

McKee, embracing the history of his agency during the six months since he entered upon it, was full, interesting, and useful. The meeting in the evening—Excellency Gov. Vroom, President of the Society, in chair—was devoted to discussion of the wine question on a resolution introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen. The debate was distinguished for ability, temperance, and eloquence, and was listened to with profound interest and profit. I have no doubt, by a large audience embracing both Houses of the Legislature. The following is the resolution introduced by Mr. Frelinghuysen, which was ably sustained by the mover, and adopted.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the society be instructed to recommend, through their agent, and by all the measures they may adopt for the furtherance of the temperance cause, entire abstinence from all that can intoxicate, as the great principle to which the friends of temperance should be directed.

## TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23d, 1836.  
This being the day designated by the American Temperance Society, for holding meetings simultaneously throughout the United States, a general meeting for the town of Montpelier and vicinity, will commence at the Brick Church in this village, THIS AFTERNOON, at one o'clock, and continue through the evening. Arrangements have been made to render the exercises of the day and evening as interesting as possible, and it is hoped the citizens of the town, and strangers from abroad will honor the occasion and the cause by a prompt and general attendance. The Ladies will occupy the front and central seats in the house.

MARRIED.  
At Stafford, by the Rev. F. H. Leavitt, Feb. 4th, Mr. Liberty, Gilbert, merchant of Troy, N. Y. to Miss Lucia Carpenter, of Stafford.

DIED.  
In Norwich, Dec. 11th Mrs. Lucia Carpenter, wife of Jasper Carpenter, and daughter of Edmund McIntyre of Stafford, aged 34.

In the death of Mrs. Carpenter community has lost a useful member of society. Her relatives have lost a most amiable, and esteemed friend. She was always possessed of that calm and tranquil spirit which so much adorns the truly virtuous and makes their presence doubly dear to their acquaintance, and although relatives may mourn and friends weep at her loss, still she has left the bright evidence of a blessed immortality beyond this vale of tears. She early embraced the Christian Religion and always manifested not only by precept but by example a fervent desire to advance the cause of Christ's Kingdom upon the earth and to so live herself that when called from time to eternity she might be prepared to meet death with joy and not with fear.—  
For the eternal drop (Heaven) in her cup was thrown,  
To make the bitter load of life go down.  
H. C. M.

## 40 or 50 Horses Wanted. Hay Scarce.

I will be at Hugh Gourley's Hotel in Montpelier from 26th of Feb. inst. to the 12th of March and pay cash for such Horses as are young sound, smooth, good colors, and in good condition. They must be such as will suit.  
JACK PLLARD.

## STATE OF VERMONT, District of Randolph, ss.

At a Probate Court holden at Randolph, within and for said District, on the 4th day of February, 1836.

An Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Smith, late of Chelsea, in said District, deceased, being presented to the Court here, by David Goodwin, the Executor therein named for Probate; it is ordered by said Court that all persons concerned therein, be notified to appear at a session of said Court, to be holden at H. M. Dodge's, in Chelsea, on the first Wednesday in March next, and shew cause, if any they may have, against the probate of said will, for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier, as soon as may be.

A true copy of record.

Attest,  
CALVIN BLODGETT, Judge.

## Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the Blacksmithing Business, a young man of steady industrious habits, 16 or 17 years of age. To such an one good encouragement will be given on application to the subscriber, opposite the new State House.  
AVERY SHERMAN.

Montpelier, February 10, 1836.

## STATE OF VERMONT, District of Randolph ss.

The honorable the Probate Court for the District of Randolph: To all persons concerned in the estate of BENJAMIN BUGBEE, Esq. late of Randolph, in said District, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS the widow and heirs to said estate, have petitioned said Court to authorize and empower the administrator thereof, to sell and convey all the real estate of the said deceased, to pay the debts of said deceased, in preference to selling the personal estate of the said deceased:—Whereupon it is ordered by said Court that said administrator cause all persons concerned to be notified to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at the Probate office in Randolph on the third Friday of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. it they see cause, and object thereto, by publishing this order in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier, as soon as may be.

Given in Probate Court and under the seal thereof, at Randolph, this 27th day of January A. D. 1836.  
CALVIN BLODGETT, Judge.

## STATE OF VERMONT, Washington District, ss.

PROBATE COURTS for said District will hereafter be holden at the Office of J. T. MARSTON, in the new building near the Post Office, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.  
By order of Court,  
J. T. MARSTON, Register.

## STATE OF VERMONT, Washington District ss.

The honorable, the Probate Court for the District of Washington—To all persons concerned in the estate of JAMES GREEN, late of Barre, deceased, intestate, Greeting.

WHEREAS, Lovina Green, administratrix on the estate of said deceased, proposes to render an account of her administration and present her account against said estate for allowance at the Probate Court to be holden at Montpelier, in said District, on the 2d day of March next, at which time and place, the said Lovina will apply to said Court, for an assignment to her of personal estate in lieu of dower:

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before the Court, at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said account should not be allowed, and why said assignment should not be made:

Ordered, that this notice be published three weeks successively, as soon as may be, in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier.  
By the Court,  
J. T. MARSTON, Register.

Montpelier, Feb. 5, 1836.

## Now look at this!

"YEA ALL THAT A MAN HATH WILL HE GIVE FOR HIS" HEALTH.

THE subscriber would again inform the public that he still makes and has constantly on hand, the most valuable medicine which will in most all cases, cure Rheumatic and Hip Complaints, and he warrants those who call upon him on Saturdays and stay until Monday and find no relief by the application of said medicine, that they are welcome to the medicine and attendance. It is a mistaken idea of many people, that the aged who have been afflicted with Rheumatism for many years, cannot be helped. It is true that the aged cannot be made young again; but they may be relieved from pain.

Those who may favor him with a call may find him at the first house North of the Centre Village Hotel in St. Johnsbury Caledonia Co.

N.B. Applicants are requested to bring with them three vials each. Price not to exceed \$1.50 in common cases. Applications by letter directed to St. Johnsbury Centre, or verbal, will be punctually attended to. Where there are cases of costiveness or bilious complaints, attending the Rheumatism, the cure cannot be so speedily obtained; but he considers himself able to manage all such cases.

Many certificates may be obtained of different cases; but the following are of the most obstinate kind.

Board can be had for \$1.25 per week.

REUBEN POWERS.

St. Johnsbury Centre, Jan. 1836.

BLANKS for Sale at the Journal Office.

## CERTIFICATES.

I, Thomas Kent, of Orford in the State of New Hampshire, certify that my wife has been afflicted with the Rheumatism for ten years, and for five years so lame as to use a cane in each hand and that with difficulty, and was in extreme pain, and had resorted to various medicines without relief—at length in Sept. 1834, by the use of Reuben Powers' Medicine, she was so far relieved as to walk without canes, and is as free from pain as most people of her age, which is 71 years.

THOMAS KENT.

December 17, 1835.

I, Keziah Aldrich, of St. Johnsbury in Caledonia County and State of Vermont, aged 65 years, hereby certify that I have been for fifteen years afflicted with frequent attacks of inflammatory Rheumatism which has produced the most excruciating pain, and at times rendered me entirely helpless, have applied to a number of physicians and used many medicines recommended in such cases but without any material relief, and at length in November 1834, I was induced to make use of Mr. Reuben Powers' Medicine, by the use of which I experienced immediate relief, and have never since had an attack of Rheumatism, but have in every respect enjoyed better health than for many years before.

ARIEL ALDRICH.

KEZIAH ALDRICH.

St. Johnsbury, Dec. 1, 1835.

I, Nathaniel Hazleton, of Orford in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, hereby certify that my son, William Hazleton, aged 17 years, was two years afflicted with Rheumatism in both knees, was much of the time in extreme pain, the knee joint became considerably enlarged, and he was sometimes wholly confined to the house, and having resorted to medical aid, without any relief, I was induced to use Mr. Reuben Powers' Medicine, by the use of which in three weeks, the pain and swelling of his knees subsided and he was restored to perfect health.

My daughter, Mary Tiler, of Thetford, in the State of Vermont, aged 26 years was two years and a half afflicted with a lameness in the Hip, which was much of the time extremely painful. She was most of the time unable to walk a step without crutches. They applied to seven different physicians who all decided her complaint was Hip Disease. In Sept. 1834 after my son was well, I went to Thetford, with Powers, and advised them to obtain him to Doctor her. They did, and in three weeks she was able to walk without crutches; and in ten weeks she was perfectly restored. I do cheerfully recommend the said Powers' medicine to the public as in my opinion, the most valuable medicine known in such cases.

NATHANIEL HAZLETON.

LUCY HAZLETON.

December 7th, 1835.

## MONTPELIER HOTEL.

HENRY Y. BARNES, would inform the public that he has opened a house of public entertainment, in the central part of the village of Montpelier, on the strict principles of Temperance: wine, strong beer, and all ardent spirit wholly excluded. Said house is pleasantly situated on State street, a few rods west of the Bank, and will be a pleasant home for the traveller, or persons in the vicinity visiting Montpelier on business.—Good attendance always in readiness, and every reasonable attention paid to all who patronise the above house.  
Montpelier, Dec. 19, 1835.